In order to sustain and revitalize agriculture sector, two new Schemes has been launched by Government, namely, National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to ensure adequate availability of foodgrains and to improve productivity and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with an objective to incentivise the States so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors and to provide flexibility to States in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes. The Government of India has also constituted the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) to give focused attention to the problem of the rain-fed areas of the country.

Besides, based on the recommendations of National Commission on Farmers, Government of India after consultation with State Governments and concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments has formulated 'National Policy for Farmers' which *inter-alia* aims to improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of the farmers.

Model Rehabilitation Policy for farmers

1960. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress Government has made in charting out a Model Rehabilitation Policy for the farmers in the country; and

(b) by when Government would be able to announce it alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources has been approved by the Cabinet and has come into force *w.e.f.* 31st October, 2007, the date of its publication in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary). The policy document is also available at the websites of the Ministry of Rural Development (*http://rural.nic.in*) and the Department of Land Resources (*http://dolr.nic.in*).

The policy provides for the basic minimum requirements that must be met by all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people, while the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies may put in place greater benefits levels than those prescribed. The principles of the policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntary displaced permanently due to any other reason.

Loss in DMS

†1961. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme (D.M.S.) is running in loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action being taken to meet this loss; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) DMS is running into losses due to following reasons:

(i) Continuous increase in the cost prices of raw material, Light Diesel Oil, Water, Polythene film, electricity and other consumables.

(ii) Lower capacity utilization of plant.

(iii) The Plant and machinery at DMS is old and high manpower oriented causing higher cost of production and losses.

(c) and (d) For improving the probability of DMS, the following steps have been taken:—

(i) Adopting professional approach in different areas of operation such as marketing, transportation and plant operations for increasing overall efficiency;

(ii) To reduce the expenditure, packing of milk in Central Dairy is being completed in two shifts against three shifts.

(iii) Modernization of the obsolete plant, machinery and equipment is being undertaken to reduce the cost.

(iv) Monitoring the various efficiency parameters of DMS, such as average daily sale of milk, milk handled per unit of electricity, percentage of loss of liquid milk and reduction in cash losses etc., on monthly basis.

Research work to promote animal husbandry

†1962. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage share of animal husbandry in the gross domestic product;

(b) whether the research work being conducted presently for the promotion of animal husbandry is sufficient;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, whether Government is contemplating to set up a separate Veterinary Research Council; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) The percentage share of animal husbandry at current prices in the Gross Domestic Product is 4.22.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is having 19 Research Institutes and their Regional Centres with the vision to develop technologies and support for production enhancement, profitability, competitiveness and sustainability of livestock and poultry sector for food and nutritional security. The main aim is to facilitate need based research in livestock and poultry to reduce the gap between potential and actual yield and to prepare the country to face the challenges of globalization. In addition to above, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) since October, 2000 for genetic upgradation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.